

EXHIBIT 18

PUBLIC VERSION

BINGHAM MCCUTCHEN LLP
DONN P. PICKETT (SBN 72257)
FRANK M. HINMAN (SBN 157402)
SUJAL J. SHAH (SBN 215230)
FRANK BUSCH (SBN 258288)
Three Embarcadero Center
San Francisco, CA 94111-4067
Telephone: 415.393.2000
Facsimile: 415.393.2286
donn.pickett@bingham.com
frank.hinman@bingham.com
sujal.shah@bingham.com
frank.busch@bingham.com

Attorneys for Defendant
Intel Corporation

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

IN RE: HIGH-TECH EMPLOYEE
ANTITRUST LITIGATION

THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO:
ALL ACTIONS

Master Docket No. 11-CV-2509-LHK

**DECLARATION OF TINA M.
EVANGELISTA IN SUPPORT OF
OPPOSITION TO CLASS CERTIFICATION**

Date Consolidated Amended Compl. Filed:
September 13, 2011

1 I, Tina M. Evangelista, declare:

2 1. I am a Staffing Controls and Compliance Manager in the Enterprise Talent
3 Organization at Intel Corporation. I have been employed by Intel for 17 years. I have personal
4 knowledge of the matters stated in this declaration. I make this declaration in support of
5 Defendants' Opposition to Motion for Class Certification. If called and sworn as a witness, I
6 could and would competently testify to the matters stated below.

7 2. I understand that the Plaintiffs in this case have asserted that Intel's compensation
8 for most of its employees (apart from retail employees, corporate officers, members of the board
9 of directors, and senior executives) was suppressed below competitive levels due to certain
10 bilateral agreements to limit cold-calling during the alleged class period of 2005-09. In my role
11 as Staffing Controls and Compliance Manager, I am generally familiar with the process by which
12 Intel recruited and hired its employees before, during, and since that time. The statements below
13 are descriptive of Intel's recruiting practices during the alleged class period, and in most cases
14 extend before and after that period.

15 [REDACTED]
16 [REDACTED]
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10 6. Attached at Exhibits A-E are true and correct copies of the sections of Intel's 10-
11 K filings identifying its industry competitors from 2005 through 2009. No Defendant in this
12 action was listed as an industry competitor. To the contrary, Intel identified the following
13 companies as competitors: Advanced Micro Devices, Inc., Applied Micro Circuits Corp., ARM
14 Limited, Atheros Communications, Inc., ATI Technologies, Inc., Broadcom Corp., Freescale
15 Semiconductor, Inc., Hynix Semiconductor Inc., International Business Machines Corp., Marvell
16 Technology Group Ltd., Micron, NMS Communications Corp., Numonyx B.V., NVIDIA Corp.,
17 OpNext, Inc., QUALCOMM Inc., Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., SanDisk Corp., Silicon
18 Integrated Systems Corporation, Sony Corporation, Spansion Inc., STMicroelectronics NV, Sun
19 Microsystems, Inc., Texas Instruments Incorporated, Toshiba Corporation, Transmeta
20 Corporation, and VIA Technologies, Inc.

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11. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed in Phoenix, Arizona, on November 12, 2012.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, consisting of a series of loops and a long horizontal stroke, positioned above a horizontal line.

Tina M. Evangelista

Exhibit A

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

☒ **Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005.

☐ **Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission File Number 000-06217

INTEL CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)**94-1672743**(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)**2200 Mission College Boulevard, Santa Clara, California**

(Address of principal executive offices)

95054-1549

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code **(408) 765-8080**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common stock, \$0.001 par value

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☒ No ☐Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ☒Accelerated filer ☐Non-accelerated filer ☐Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

Aggregate market value of voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of July 1, 2005, based upon the closing price of the common stock as reported by The NASDAQ* National Market on such date, was approximately

\$154.9 billion

5,883 million shares of common stock outstanding as of January 27, 2006

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

- (1) Portions of the registrant's Proxy Statement relating to its 2006 Annual Stockholders' Meeting, to be filed subsequently— Part I and Part III.

Table of Contents**Backlog**

We do not believe that a backlog as of any particular date is indicative of future results. Our sales are made primarily pursuant to standard purchase orders for delivery of standard products. We have some agreements that give a customer the right to purchase a specific number of products during a specified time period. Although these agreements do not generally obligate the customer to purchase any particular number of such products, some of these agreements do contain billback clauses. Under these clauses, customers who do not purchase the full volume agreed upon are liable for billback on previous shipments up to the price appropriate for the quantity actually purchased. As a matter of industry practice, billback clauses are difficult to enforce. The quantities actually purchased by the customer, as well as the shipment schedules, are frequently revised during the agreement term to reflect changes in the customer's needs. In light of industry practice and our experience, we do not believe that such agreements are meaningful for determining backlog amounts. Only a small portion of our order backlog is non-cancelable, and the dollar amount associated with the non-cancelable portion is not significant.

Competition

Our products compete primarily on the basis of performance, features, quality, brand recognition, price and availability. Our ability to compete depends on our ability to provide innovative products and worldwide support for our customers, including providing enhanced performance per watt, reduced heat output and integrated solutions. In addition to our various computing, networking and communications products, we offer technology platform solutions that incorporate our various components, which bring together a collection of technologies that we believe create a better end-user solution than if the ingredients were used separately.

The semiconductor industry is characterized by rapid advances in technology and new product introductions. As unit volumes grow, production experience is accumulated and costs decrease, further competition develops, and as a result, prices decline. The life cycle of our products is very short, sometimes less than a year. Our ability to compete depends on our ability to improve our products and processes faster than our competitors, anticipate changing customer requirements, and develop and launch new products, while reducing our costs. When we believe it is appropriate, we will take various steps, including introducing new products and platform solutions, discontinuing older products, reducing prices, and offering rebates and other incentives, to increase acceptance of our latest products and to be competitive within each relevant market segment. Our products compete with products developed for similar or rival architectures and with products based on the same or rival technology standards. We cannot predict which competing technology standards will become the prevailing standards in the market segments in which we compete.

Many companies compete with us in the various computing, networking and communications market segments, and are engaged in the same basic fields of activity, including research and development. Worldwide, these competitors range in size from large established multinational companies with multiple product lines to smaller companies and new entrants to the marketplace that compete in specialized market segments. In some cases, our competitors are also our customers and/or suppliers. Product offerings may cross over into multiple product categories, offering us new opportunities but also resulting in more competitors. In market segments where our competitors have established products and brand recognition, it may be difficult for us to compete against them.

We believe that our network of manufacturing facilities and assembly and test facilities gives us a competitive advantage. This network enables us to have more direct control over our processes, quality control, product cost, volume and timing of production, and other factors. These types of facilities are very expensive, and many of our competitors do not own such facilities, because they cannot afford to do so or because their business models involve the use of third-party facilities for manufacturing and assembly and test. These "fabless semiconductor companies" include Broadcom Corporation, NVIDIA Corporation, QUALCOMM Incorporated and VIA Technologies, Inc. (VIA). Some of our competitors own portions of such facilities through investment or joint-venture arrangements with other companies. There is a group of third-party manufacturing companies (foundries) and assembly and test subcontractors that offer their services to companies without owned facilities or companies needing additional capacity. These foundries and subcontractors may also offer to our competitors intellectual property, design services, and other goods and services. Competitors who outsource their manufacturing and assembly and test operations can significantly reduce their capital expenditures.

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We plan to continue to cultivate new businesses and work with the computing and communications industries through standards bodies, trade associations, OEMs, ODMs, and independent software and operating system vendors to align the industry to offer products that take advantage of the latest market trends and usage models. These efforts include helping to create the infrastructure for wireless network connectivity. We are also working with these industries to develop software applications and operating systems that take advantage of our platforms. We frequently participate in industry initiatives designed to discuss and agree upon technical specifications and other aspects of technologies that could be adopted as standards by standards-setting organizations. In addition, we work collaboratively with other companies to protect digital content and the consumer by developing content protection specifications such as the Digital Transmission Content Protection (DTCP) specification. DTCP defines a secure protocol for protecting audio and video entertainment content from illegal copying, intercepting and tampering as it moves across digital interfaces such as Universal Serial Bus (USB) and IP-based home networks. Our competitors may also participate in the same initiatives and specification development, and our participation does not ensure that any standards or specifications adopted by these organizations will be consistent with our product planning. We continuously evaluate all of our product offerings and the timing of their introduction, taking into account factors such as customer requirements and availability of infrastructure to take advantage of product performance and maturity of applications software for each type of product in the relevant market segments.

Companies in the semiconductor industry often rely on the ability to license patents from each other in order to compete in today's markets. Many of our competitors have broad cross-licenses or licenses with us, and under current case law, some such licenses may permit these competitors to pass our patent rights on to others. If one of these licensees becomes a foundry, our competitors might be able to avoid our patent rights in manufacturing competing products. In addition to licensing our patents to competitors, we participate in some industry organizations that are engaged in the development of standards or specifications and may require us to license our patents to other companies that adopt such industry standards or specifications, even when such organizations do not adopt the standards or specifications proposed by Intel. Any Intel patents implicated by our participation in such initiatives might not, in some situations, be available for us to enforce against others who might be infringing those patents.

We continue to be largely dependent on the success of our microprocessor business. Many of our competitors, including Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. (AMD), our primary microprocessor competitor, market software-compatible products that compete with Intel architecture-based processors. We also face competition from companies offering rival microprocessor designs, such as International Business Machines Corporation (IBM), which is jointly developing a rival architecture design with Sony Corporation and Toshiba Corporation. Our desktop processors compete with products offered by AMD, IBM and VIA, among others. Our mobile microprocessor products compete with products offered by AMD, IBM, Transmeta Corporation and VIA, among others. Our server processors compete with software-compatible products offered by AMD and with products based on rival architectures, including those offered by IBM and Sun Microsystems, Inc.

Our chipsets compete in the various market segments against different types of chipsets that support either our microprocessor products or rival microprocessor products. Competing chipsets are produced by companies such as ATI Technologies, Inc., Broadcom, NVIDIA, Silicon Integrated Systems Corporation (SIS) and VIA. We also compete with companies offering graphics components and other special-purpose products used in the desktop, mobile and server market segments. One aspect of our business model is to incorporate improved performance and advanced properties into our microprocessors and chipsets, the demand for which may increasingly be affected by competition from companies, such as ATI and NVIDIA, whose business models are based on incorporating performance into dedicated chipsets and other components, such as graphics controllers.

Our NOR flash memory products currently compete with the products of other companies, such as Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., Spansion Inc., and STMicroelectronics NV. The megabit demand of the products that make use of flash memory is increasing, and our NOR flash memory products face increased competition from companies that manufacture NAND flash memory products, as OEMs look for opportunities to use NAND flash memory products with additional random access memory or in combination with NOR flash memory for executable-code applications. In January 2006, we formed IMFT, a NAND flash memory manufacturing company, with Micron that may provide us with more competitive opportunities with regard to NAND flash memory products. See "Note 16: Venture" in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

We also offer products designed for wired and wireless connectivity; for the communications infrastructure, including network processors; and for networked storage. These products currently compete against offerings from companies such as Applied Micro Circuits Corporation, AMD, Broadcom, Freescale Semiconductor, Inc., IBM, Marvell Technology Group Ltd., NMS Communications Corporation, OpNext, Inc. and Sun Microsystems.

Exhibit B

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

☒ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 30, 2006.

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission File Number 000-06217

INTEL CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

94-1672743

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)2200 Mission College Boulevard, Santa Clara, California
(Address of principal executive offices)95054-1549
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (408) 765-8080

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Common stock, \$0.001 par value	The NASDAQ Global Select Market*

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes

☒ No ☐Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐No ☒Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

Aggregate market value of voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2006, based upon the closing price of the common stock as reported by The NASDAQ Global Select Market* on such date, was approximately

\$106.0 billion

5,767 million shares of common stock outstanding as of February 16, 2007

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Typically, distributors handle a wide variety of products, including those that compete with our products, and fill orders for many customers. Most of our sales to distributors are made under agreements allowing for price protection on unsold merchandise and a right of return on stipulated quantities of unsold merchandise. We also utilize third-party sales representatives who generally do not offer directly competitive products but may carry complementary items manufactured by others. Sales representatives do not maintain a product inventory; instead, their customers place orders directly with us or through distributors.

Our worldwide reseller sales channel consists of thousands of indirect customers who are systems builders and purchase Intel microprocessors and other products from our distributors. We have a "boxed processor program" that allows distributors to sell Intel microprocessors in small quantities to these systems-builder customers; boxed processors are also made available in direct retail outlets.

Our corporate marketing focus is on multi-core microprocessors, which include Intel Core 2 Duo, Intel Core 2 Extreme, and Intel Core 2 Quad processors. These processors are at the center of Intel's most advanced platforms, which include Intel Centrino mobile technology, Intel vPro technology, and Intel Viiv technology. The Intel Core 2 Quad, Intel Core 2 Extreme, Intel Core 2 Duo, Itanium, Intel Xeon, Pentium, and Celeron trademarks make up our processor brands. We promote brand awareness and generate demand through our own direct marketing as well as co-marketing programs. Our direct marketing activities include television, print and web-based advertising, as well as press relations, consumer and trade events, and industry and consumer communications. We market to consumer and business audiences and focus on building awareness and generating demand for increased performance, power efficiency, and new capabilities.

Purchases by customers often allow them to participate in cooperative advertising and marketing programs such as the Intel Inside® program. Through the Intel Inside program, certain customers are licensed to place Intel logos on computers containing our microprocessors and our other technology, and to use our brands in marketing activities. The program includes a market development component that accrues funds based on purchases and partially reimburses the OEMs for marketing activities for products featuring Intel brands, subject to the OEMs meeting defined criteria. This program broadens the reach of our brands beyond the scope of our own direct advertising. In addition, it provides us with the opportunity to do joint marketing with certain customers.

Our products are typically shipped under terms that transfer title to the customer, even in arrangements for which the recognition of revenue on the sale is deferred. Our standard terms and conditions of sale typically provide that payment is due at a later date, generally 30 days after shipment, delivery, or the customer's use of the product. Our credit department sets accounts receivable and shipping limits for individual customers for the purpose of controlling credit risk to Intel arising from outstanding account balances. We assess credit risk through quantitative and qualitative analysis, and from this analysis, we establish credit limits and determine whether we will seek to use one or more credit support devices, such as obtaining some form of third-party guaranty or standby letter of credit, or obtaining credit insurance for all or a portion of the account balance. Credit losses may still be incurred due to bankruptcy, fraud, or other failure of the customer to pay. See "Schedule II—Valuation and Qualifying Accounts" in Part IV of this Form 10-K for information about our allowance for doubtful receivables.

Backlog

We do not believe that backlog as of any particular date is meaningful, as our sales are made primarily pursuant to standard purchase orders for delivery of products. Only a small portion of our orders are non-cancelable, and the dollar amount associated with the non-cancelable portion is not significant.

Competition

Our products compete primarily on the basis of performance, features, quality, brand recognition, price, and availability. Our ability to compete depends on our ability to provide innovative products and worldwide support for our customers at competitive prices, including providing improved energy-efficient performance, enhanced security, reduced heat output, manageability, and integrated solutions. In addition to our various computing, networking, and communications products, we offer platforms that incorporate various components, which bring together a collection of technologies that we believe create a better end-user solution than if the ingredients were used separately.

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The semiconductor industry is characterized by rapid advances in technology and new product introductions. As unit volumes of a particular product grow, production experience is accumulated and costs typically decrease, further competition develops, and as a result, prices decline. The life cycle of our products is very short, sometimes less than a year. Our ability to compete depends on our ability to improve our products and processes faster than our competitors, anticipate changing customer requirements, and develop and launch new products and platforms, while reducing our average per unit costs. When we believe it is appropriate, we will take various steps, including introducing new products and platforms, discontinuing older products, reducing prices, and offering rebates and other incentives, to increase acceptance of our latest products and to be competitive within each relevant market segment. Our products compete with products developed for similar or rival architectures and with products based on the same or rival standards. We cannot predict which competing standards will become the prevailing standards in the market segments in which we compete. See "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of this Form 10-K.

Many companies compete with us in the various computing, networking, and communications market segments, and are engaged in the same basic business activities, including research and development. Worldwide, these competitors range in size from large established multinational companies with multiple product lines to smaller companies and new entrants to the marketplace that compete in specialized market segments. Some of our competitors may have development agreements with other companies, and in some cases our competitors may also be our customers and/or suppliers. Product offerings may cross over into multiple product categories, offering us new opportunities but also resulting in more competition. It may be difficult for us to compete in market segments where our competitors have established products and brand recognition.

We believe that our network of manufacturing facilities and assembly and test facilities gives us a competitive advantage. This network enables us to have more direct control over our processes, quality control, product cost, volume, timing of production, and other factors. These facilities require significant up-front capital spending, and many of our competitors do not own such facilities because they cannot afford to do so or because their business models involve the use of third-party facilities for manufacturing and assembly and test. These "fabless semiconductor companies" include Broadcom Corporation, NVIDIA Corporation, QUALCOMM Incorporated, and VIA Technologies, Inc. (VIA). Some of our competitors own portions of such facilities through investment or joint-venture arrangements with other companies. There is a group of third-party manufacturing companies (foundries) and assembly and test subcontractors that offers their services to companies without owned facilities or companies needing additional capacity. These foundries and subcontractors may also offer intellectual property, design services, and other goods and services to our competitors. Competitors who outsource their manufacturing and assembly and test operations can significantly reduce their capital expenditures.

We plan to continue to cultivate new businesses and work with the computing and communications industries through standards bodies, trade associations, OEMs, ODMs, and independent software and operating system vendors to help align the industry to offer products that take advantage of the latest market trends and usage models. These efforts include helping to build out the infrastructure for wireless network connectivity. We are also working with these industries to develop software applications and operating systems that take advantage of our platforms through programs such as the Intel® Software Partner Program, which provides opportunities that help companies develop, market, and sell solutions that take advantage of the latest Intel platforms and technologies. We frequently participate in industry initiatives designed to discuss and agree upon technical specifications and other aspects of technologies that could be adopted as standards by standards-setting organizations. In addition, we work collaboratively with other companies to protect digital content and the consumer by developing content protection specifications such as the Digital Transmission Content Protection (DTCP) specification. DTCP defines a secure protocol for protecting audio and video entertainment content from illegal copying, intercepting, and tampering as it moves across digital interfaces such as Universal Serial Bus (USB) and IP-based home networks. Our competitors may also participate in the same initiatives and specification development. Our participation does not ensure that any standards or specifications adopted by these organizations will be consistent with our product planning. We continuously evaluate our product offerings and the timing of their introductions, taking into account factors such as customer requirements and availability of infrastructure to take advantage of product features, performance, and maturity of application software for each type of product in the relevant market segments.

Companies in the semiconductor industry often rely on the ability to license patents from each other in order to compete in today's markets. Many of our competitors have broad cross-licenses or licenses with us, and under current case law, some such licenses may permit these competitors to pass our patent rights on to others. If one of these licensees becomes a foundry, our competitors might be able to avoid our patent rights in manufacturing competing products. In addition to licensing our patents to competitors, we participate in some industry organizations that are engaged in the development of standards or specifications and may require us to license our patents to other companies that adopt such industry standards or specifications, even when such organizations do not adopt the standards or specifications proposed by Intel. Any Intel patents that may be subject to the licensing policies of such organizations due to our participation in such initiatives might not, in some situations, be available for us to enforce against others who might be infringing those patents. See "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of this Form 10-K.

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We continue to be largely dependent on the success of our microprocessor business. Our ability to compete depends on our ability to deliver new microprocessor products with improved overall performance and/or improved energy-efficient performance at competitive prices. Many of our competitors, including Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. (AMD), our primary microprocessor competitor, market software-compatible products that compete with our processors. We also face competition from companies offering rival microarchitecture designs, such as Cell Broadband Engine Architecture developed jointly by International Business Machines Corporation (IBM), Sony Corporation, and Toshiba Corporation. Our desktop processors compete with products offered by AMD, IBM, and VIA, among others. Our mobile microprocessor products compete with products offered by AMD, IBM, Transmeta Corporation, and VIA, among others. Our server processors compete with software-compatible products offered by AMD and with products based on rival architectures, including the Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA) offered by IBM and the Scalable Processor Architecture (SPARC*) offered by Sun Microsystems, Inc.

Our chipsets compete in the various market segments against different types of chipsets that support either our microprocessor products or rival microprocessor products. Competing chipsets are produced by companies such as ATI Technologies, Inc. (recently acquired by AMD), NVIDIA, Silicon Integrated Systems Corporation (SIS), and VIA. We also compete with companies offering graphics components and other special-purpose products used in the desktop, mobile, and server market segments. One aspect of our business model is to incorporate improved performance and advanced properties into our microprocessors and chipsets, the demand for which may increasingly be affected by competition from companies, such as NVIDIA, whose business models are based on incorporating improved performance into dedicated chipsets and other components, such as graphics controllers.

Our NOR and NAND flash memory products currently compete with the products of other companies, such as Hynix Semiconductor Inc., Micron, Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., Spansion Inc., STMicroelectronics NV, and Toshiba.

We offer products designed for wired and wireless connectivity; for the communications infrastructure, including network processors; and for networked storage. These products currently compete against offerings from companies such as Applied Micro Circuits Corporation, AMD, Broadcom, Freescale Semiconductor, Inc., IBM, OpNext, Inc., Sun Microsystems, and VIA.

We also offer platforms for the desktop, mobile, and server market segments that integrate components that enable targeted usage models. We believe that our platform offerings give us a competitive advantage. Our platforms are designed to meet the specific needs of end users and are optimized to deliver increased security and manageability, energy-efficient performance, and other innovative solutions embedded into our microprocessors. With AMD's acquisition of ATI Technologies, we anticipate increased platform competition in various market segments.

Acquisitions and Strategic Investments

During 2006, the company did not complete any acquisitions qualifying as business combinations. In 2006, Intel formed IMFT, a NAND flash memory manufacturing company, with Micron. Intel invested \$1.3 billion in return for a 49% interest. See "Note 17: Venture" in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K. Also during 2006, Intel paid \$600 million for an investment in Clearwire Corporation. Clearwire builds and operates next-generation wireless broadband networks. See "Note 7: Investments" in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

Intellectual Property and Licensing

Intellectual property rights that apply to our various products and services include patents, copyrights, trade secrets, trademarks, and maskwork rights. We maintain an active program to protect our investment in technology by attempting to ensure respect for our intellectual property rights. The extent of the legal protection given to different types of intellectual property rights varies under different countries' legal systems. We intend to license our intellectual property rights where we can obtain adequate consideration. See "Competition" in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-K; "Legal Proceedings" in Part I, Item 3 of this Form 10-K; and "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of this Form 10-K.

Exhibit C

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

☒ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 29, 2007.

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission File Number 000-06217

INTEL CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

94-1672743
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

2200 Mission College Boulevard, Santa Clara, California
(Address of principal executive offices)

95054-1549
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (408) 765-8080

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common stock, \$0.001 par value	The NASDAQ Global Select Market*

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller reporting company ☐
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

Aggregate market value of voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 29, 2007, based upon the closing price of the common stock as reported by The NASDAQ Global Select Market* on such date, was

Table of Contents***Seasonal Trends***

Our microprocessor sales generally have followed a seasonal trend; however, there can be no assurance that this trend will continue. Historically, our sales of microprocessors have been higher in the second half of the year than in the first half of the year. Consumer purchases of PCs have been higher in the second half of the year, primarily due to back-to-school and holiday demand. In addition, purchases from businesses have tended to be higher in the second half of the year.

Marketing

Our corporate marketing focus is on advanced multi-core microprocessors. Multi-core microprocessors are at the center of our most advanced processor technologies, which include Intel Centrino processor technologies, Intel Core 2 processors with vPro technology, and Intel Core 2 processors with Viiv technology. The Intel Core 2 Quad, Intel Core 2 Extreme, Intel Core 2 Duo, Itanium, Intel Xeon, Pentium, and Celeron trademarks make up our processor brands. We promote brand awareness and generate demand through our own direct marketing as well as co-marketing programs. Our direct marketing activities include television, print and web-based advertising, as well as press relations, consumer and trade events, and industry and consumer communications. We market to consumer and business audiences and focus on building awareness and generating demand for increased performance, power efficiency, and new capabilities.

Purchases by customers often allow them to participate in cooperative advertising and marketing programs such as the Intel Inside[®] program. This program broadens the reach of our brands beyond the scope of our own direct advertising. Through the Intel Inside program, certain customers are licensed to place Intel logos on computers containing our microprocessors and processor technologies, and to use our brands in marketing activities. The program includes a market development component that accrues funds based on purchases and partially reimburses the OEMs for marketing activities for products featuring Intel brands, subject to the OEMs meeting defined criteria. These marketing activities primarily include television, web-based marketing, and print, and in the beginning of 2008, we increased our focus on web-based marketing. We have also entered into joint marketing arrangements with certain customers.

Competition

Our products compete primarily based on performance, features, price, quality, brand recognition, and availability. Our ability to compete depends on our ability to provide innovative products and worldwide support for our customers at competitive prices, including providing improved energy-efficient performance, enhanced security, manageability, and integrated solutions. In addition to our various computing, networking, and communications products, we offer platforms that incorporate various components designed and configured to work together to provide an optimized user computing solution compared to ingredients that are used separately.

The semiconductor industry is characterized by rapid advances in technology and new product introductions. As unit volumes of a particular product grow, production experience is accumulated and costs typically decrease, further competition develops, and as a result, prices decline. The life cycle of our products is very short, sometimes less than a year. Our ability to compete depends on our ability to improve our products and processes faster than our competitors, anticipate changing customer requirements, and develop and launch new products and platforms, while reducing our average per-unit costs. See "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of this Form 10-K.

Many companies compete with us in the various computing, networking, and communications market segments, and are engaged in the same basic business activities, including R&D. Worldwide, these competitors range in size from large established multinational companies with multiple product lines to smaller companies and new entrants to the marketplace that compete in specialized market segments. Some of our competitors may have development agreements with other companies, and in some cases our competitors may also be our customers and/or suppliers. Product offerings may cross over into multiple product categories, offering us new opportunities but also resulting in more competition. It may be difficult for us to compete in market segments where our competitors have established products and brand recognition.

Table of Contents

We believe that our network of manufacturing facilities and assembly and test facilities gives us a competitive advantage. This network enables us to have more direct control over our processes, quality control, product cost, volume, timing of production, and other factors. These facilities require significant up-front capital spending, and many of our competitors do not own such facilities because they may not be able to afford to do so or because their business models involve the use of third-party facilities for manufacturing and assembly and test. These “fabless semiconductor companies” include Broadcom Corporation, NVIDIA Corporation, QUALCOMM Incorporated, and VIA Technologies, Inc. (VIA). Some of our competitors own portions of such facilities through investment or joint-venture arrangements with other companies. A group of foundries and assembly and test subcontractors offer their services to companies that do not own facilities or to companies needing additional capacity. These foundries and subcontractors may also offer intellectual property, design services, and other goods and services to our competitors. Competitors who outsource their manufacturing and assembly and test operations can significantly reduce their capital expenditures.

We plan to continue to cultivate new businesses and work with the computing and communications industries through standards bodies, trade associations, OEMs, ODMs, and independent software and operating system vendors to help align the industry to offer products that take advantage of the latest market trends and usage models. We frequently participate in industry initiatives designed to discuss and agree upon technical specifications and other aspects of technologies that could be adopted as standards by standards-setting organizations. Our competitors may also participate in the same initiatives and specification development. Our participation does not ensure that any standards or specifications adopted by these organizations will be consistent with our product planning.

Microprocessors

We continue to be largely dependent on the success of our microprocessor business. Our ability to compete depends on our ability to deliver new microprocessor products with improved overall performance and/or improved energy-efficient performance at competitive prices. Some of our microprocessor competitors, such as Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. (AMD), market software-compatible products that compete with our processors. We also face competition from companies offering rival architecture designs, such as Cell Broadband Engine Architecture developed jointly by International Business Machines Corporation (IBM), Sony Corporation, and Toshiba Corporation; Power Architecture* offered by IBM; ARM architecture (Advanced RISC Machine) developed by ARM Limited; and Scalable Processor Architecture (SPARC*) offered by Sun Microsystems, Inc.

The following is a list of our main microprocessor competitors by market segment:

- *Desktop:* AMD and VIA
- *Mobile:* AMD and VIA
- *Enterprise:* AMD, IBM, and Sun Microsystems
- *Embedded:* AMD, Freescale Semiconductor, Inc., and VIA

Chipsets

Our chipsets compete in the various market segments against different types of chipsets that support either our microprocessor products or rival microprocessor products. Competing chipsets are produced by companies such as AMD (including chipsets marketed under the ATI Technologies, Inc. brand), NVIDIA, Silicon Integrated Systems Corporation (SIS), and VIA.

We also compete with companies offering graphics components and other special-purpose products used in the desktop, mobile, and enterprise market segments. One aspect of our business model is to incorporate improved performance and advanced properties into our microprocessors and chipsets, the demand for which may increasingly be affected by competition from companies, such as NVIDIA, whose business models are based on incorporating improved performance into dedicated chipsets and other components, such as graphics controllers.

Flash Memory

Our NAND flash memory products currently compete with NOR and NAND products primarily manufactured by Hynix Semiconductor Inc., Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., SanDisk Corporation, Spansion Inc., STMicroelectronics, and Toshiba.

Connectivity

We offer products designed for wired and wireless connectivity; for the communications infrastructure, including network processors; and for networked storage. Our WiFi and WiMAX products currently compete with WiFi products manufactured by Atheros Communications, Inc. and Broadcom, and products manufactured by QUALCOMM.

Exhibit D

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

☒ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 27, 2008.

or

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission File Number 000-06217



INTEL CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization

94-1672743

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

2200 Mission College Boulevard, Santa Clara, California
 (Address of principal executive offices)

95054-1549
 (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (408) 765-8080

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each className of each exchange on which registered

Common stock, \$0.001 par value

The NASDAQ Global Select Market*

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☒ No ☐Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐Non-accelerated filer ☐Smaller reporting company ☐

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

Aggregate market value of voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 27, 2008, based upon the closing price of the common stock as reported by The NASDAQ Global Select Market* on such date, was approximately

\$120.9 billion

5,562 million shares of common stock outstanding as of February 6, 2009

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's Proxy Statement related to its 2009 Annual Stockholders' Meeting to be filed subsequently—Part III of this Form 10-K.

Distribution

Typically, distributors handle a wide variety of products, including those that compete with our products, and fill orders for many customers. We also utilize third-party sales representatives who generally do not offer directly competitive products but may carry complementary items manufactured by others. Sales representatives do not maintain a product inventory; instead, their customers place orders directly with us or through distributors.

Backlog

We do not believe that backlog as of any particular date is meaningful, as our sales are made primarily pursuant to standard purchase orders for delivery of products. Only a small portion of our orders is non-cancelable, and the dollar amount associated with the non-cancelable portion is not significant.

Seasonal Trends

Our microprocessor sales generally have followed a seasonal trend. Historically, our sales have been higher in the second half of the year than in the first half of the year. Consumer purchases of PCs have historically been higher in the second half of the year, primarily due to back-to-school and holiday demand. In addition, purchases from businesses have also historically tended to be higher in the second half of the year. This seasonal trend did not occur in 2008, and there can be no assurance that it will resume in the future.

Marketing

Our corporate marketing objectives are to build a strong Intel corporate brand that connects with consumers, and have a limited set of product brands for our advanced microprocessors and related technologies. Our intention is to have a limited number of meaningful and valuable brands in our portfolio to aid in making informed choices and making technology purchase decisions easier for both businesses and consumers. The Intel Core i7, Intel Core 2 Extreme, Intel Core 2 Quad, Intel Core 2 Duo, Intel Atom, Pentium, Celeron, Intel Xeon, and Itanium trademarks make up our processor brands. Microprocessors are at the center of our most advanced processor technologies, which include Intel Centrino processor technology and Intel Core 2 processors with vPro technology.

We promote brand awareness and generate demand through our own direct marketing as well as co-marketing programs. Our direct marketing activities include television, print and web-based advertising, as well as press relations, consumer and trade events, and industry and consumer communications. We market to consumer and business audiences, and focus on building awareness and generating demand for increased performance, power efficiency, and new capabilities.

Purchases by customers often allow them to participate in cooperative advertising and marketing programs such as the Intel Inside® Program. This program broadens the reach of our brands beyond the scope of our own direct advertising. Through the Intel Inside Program, certain customers are licensed to place Intel logos on computers containing our microprocessors and processor technologies, and to use our brands in marketing activities. The program includes a market development component that accrues funds based on purchases and partially reimburses the OEMs for marketing activities for products featuring Intel brands, subject to the OEMs meeting defined criteria. These marketing activities primarily include television, web-based marketing, and print; and in the beginning of 2008, we increased our focus on web-based marketing. We have also entered into joint marketing arrangements with certain customers.

Competition

The semiconductor industry is dynamic, characterized by rapid advances in technology and frequent product introductions. As unit volumes of a product grow, production experience is accumulated and costs typically decrease, further competition develops, and prices decline. The life cycle of our products is very short, sometimes less than a year. These short product life cycles and other factors lead to frequent negotiations with our OEM customers, which typically are large, sophisticated buyers who are also operating in very competitive environments. Our ability to compete depends on our ability to navigate this environment, by improving our products and processes faster than our competitors, anticipating changing customer requirements, developing and launching new products and platforms, pricing our products competitively, and reducing average unit costs. See "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of this Form 10-K.

Our products compete primarily based on performance, features, price, quality, reliability, brand recognition, and availability. We are focused on offering innovative products and worldwide support for our customers at competitive prices, including providing improved energy-efficient performance, enhanced security, manageability, and integrated solutions. We believe that our platform strategy provides us with a competitive advantage. We offer platforms that incorporate various components designed and configured to work together to provide an optimized user computing solution compared to components that are used separately.

Our competitors range in size from large established multinational companies with multiple product lines to smaller companies and new entrants to the marketplace that compete in specialized market segments. Some of our competitors may have development agreements with other companies, and in some cases our competitors may also be our customers or suppliers. Product offerings may cross over into multiple product categories, providing us with new opportunities but also resulting in more competition. It may be difficult for us to compete in market segments in which our competitors have established products and brand recognition.

We believe that our network of manufacturing facilities and assembly and test facilities gives us a competitive advantage. This network enables us to have more direct control over our processes, quality control, product cost, volume, timing of production, and other factors. These facilities require significant up-front capital spending, and many of our competitors do not own such facilities because they may not be able to afford to do so or because their business models involve the use of third-party facilities for manufacturing and assembly and test. These “fabless semiconductor companies” include Broadcom Corporation, NVIDIA Corporation, QUALCOMM Incorporated, and VIA Technologies, Inc. (VIA). Some of our competitors own portions of such facilities through investment or joint-venture arrangements with other companies. Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. (AMD) intends to sell an interest in its manufacturing operations.

A group of foundries and assembly and test subcontractors offers their services to companies that do not own facilities or to companies needing additional capacity. These foundries and subcontractors may also offer intellectual property, design services, and other goods and services to our competitors. A disadvantage of our approach compared to fabless semiconductor companies is that it is more difficult for us to reduce our costs in the short term. Also, competitors who outsource their manufacturing and assembly and test operations can significantly reduce their capital expenditures.

We plan to continue to cultivate new businesses and work with the computing and communications industries through standards bodies, trade associations, OEMs, ODMs, and independent software and operating system vendors to help align the industry to offer products that take advantage of the latest market trends and usage models. We frequently participate in industry initiatives designed to discuss and agree upon technical specifications and other aspects of technologies that could be adopted as standards by standards-setting organizations. Our competitors may also participate in the same initiatives and specification development. Our participation does not ensure that any standards or specifications adopted by these organizations will be consistent with our product planning.

Microprocessors

We continue to be largely dependent on the success of our microprocessor business. Our ability to compete depends on our ability to deliver new microprocessor products with improved overall performance and improved energy-efficient performance at competitive prices. Some of our microprocessor competitors, such as AMD, market software-compatible products that compete with our processors. We also face competition from companies offering rival architecture designs, such as Cell Broadband Engine Architecture developed jointly by International Business Machines Corporation (IBM), Sony Corporation, and Toshiba Corporation; Power Architecture* offered by IBM; ARM architecture developed by ARM Limited; and Scalable Processor Architecture (SPARC*) offered by Sun Microsystems, Inc. NVIDIA has developed a programming interface to attempt to expand the use of its graphics processors to accomplish general-purpose computing functions typically performed by a microprocessor in highly parallel applications.

The following is a list of our main microprocessor competitors by market segment:

- Desktop: AMD and VIA
- Mobile: AMD and VIA
- Enterprise: AMD, IBM, and Sun Microsystems
- Embedded: AMD, Freescale Semiconductor, Inc., and VIA

In addition, our Intel Atom processor family competes against processors offered by AMD and VIA, and from companies using rival architectures, such as ARM and MIPS.

Chipsets

Our chipsets compete in the various market segments against different types of chipsets that support either our microprocessor products or rival microprocessor products. Competing chipsets are produced by companies such as AMD (including chipsets marketed under the ATI Technologies, Inc. brand), NVIDIA, Silicon Integrated Systems Corporation, and VIA.

We also compete with companies offering graphics components and other special-purpose products used in the desktop, mobile, and enterprise market segments. One aspect of our business model is to incorporate improved performance and advanced properties into our microprocessors and chipsets, for which demand may increasingly be affected by competition from companies, such as NVIDIA and AMD (including products marketed under the ATI Technologies, Inc. brand), whose business models are based on incorporating improved performance into dedicated chipsets and other components, such as graphics controllers.

Flash Memory

Our NAND flash memory products currently compete with NOR and NAND products primarily manufactured by Hynix Semiconductor Inc., Micron, Numonyx, Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., SanDisk Corporation, Spansion Inc., and Toshiba.

Connectivity

We offer products designed for wired and wireless connectivity; the communications infrastructure, including network processors; and networked storage. Our WiFi and WiMAX products currently compete with products manufactured by Atheros Communications, Inc., Broadcom, QUALCOMM, and other smaller companies.

Competition Lawsuits and Government Investigations

We are currently a party to a variety of lawsuits and government investigations involving our competitive practices. See “Note 24: Contingencies” in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

Acquisitions and Strategic Investments

During 2008, we completed two acquisitions qualifying as business combinations. See “Note 11: Acquisitions” in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K. Also, we completed the divestiture of our NOR flash memory business in exchange for an ownership interest in Numonyx.

Additionally, in 2008, we made a significant strategic investment in Clearwire Communications, LLC (Clearwire LLC). During the fourth quarter of 2008, Clearwire Corporation and Sprint Nextel Corporation combined their respective WiMAX businesses in conjunction with additional capital contributions from Intel and other investors to form a new company that retained the name Clearwire Corporation. The additional capital contributions included our cash investment of \$1.0 billion. Our pre-existing investment in Clearwire Corporation (old Clearwire Corporation) was converted into shares of the new company (new Clearwire Corporation), and the additional capital contribution of \$1.0 billion was invested in Clearwire LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of the new Clearwire Corporation. For further discussion of our equity method investment in Clearwire LLC, see “Note 6: Equity Method and Cost Method Investments” in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

Exhibit E

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

☒ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 26, 2009.

or

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission File Number 000-06217

**INTEL CORPORATION**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization

94-1672743

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)2200 Mission College Boulevard, Santa Clara, California
(Address of principal executive offices)95054-1549
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (408) 765-8080

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each className of each exchange on which registered

Common stock, \$0.001 par value

The NASDAQ Global Select Market*

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

NoneIndicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☒ No ☐Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller reporting company ☐

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes ☐ No ☒Aggregate market value of voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 26, 2009, based upon the closing price of the common stock as reported by The NASDAQ Global Select Market* on such date, was
\$91.1 billion

5,524 million shares of common stock outstanding as of February 5, 2010

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's Proxy Statement related to its 2010 Annual Stockholders' Meeting to be filed subsequently—Part III of this Form 10-K.

Distribution

Typically, distributors handle a wide variety of products, including those that compete with our products, and fill orders for many customers. We also utilize third-party sales representatives who generally do not offer directly competitive products but may carry complementary items manufactured by others. Sales representatives do not maintain a product inventory; instead, their customers place orders directly with us or through distributors. Several distribution warehouses are located in close proximity to key customers.

Backlog

We do not believe that backlog as of any particular date is meaningful, as our sales are made primarily pursuant to standard purchase orders for delivery of products. Only a small portion of our orders is non-cancelable, and the dollar amount associated with the non-cancelable portion is not significant.

Seasonal Trends

Our microprocessor sales generally have followed a seasonal trend. Historically, our sales have been higher in the second half of the year than in the first half of the year. Consumer purchases of PCs have historically been higher in the second half of the year, primarily due to back-to-school and holiday demand. In addition, purchases from businesses have also historically tended to be higher in the second half of the year.

Marketing

Our corporate marketing objectives are to build a strong Intel corporate brand that connects with consumers, and have a limited number of meaningful and valuable brands in our portfolio to aid businesses and consumers in making informed choices and to make technology purchase decisions easier for them. The Intel Core processor family and the Intel Atom, Intel Pentium, Intel Celeron, Intel Xeon, and Intel Itanium trademarks make up our processor brands.

We promote brand awareness and generate demand through our own direct marketing as well as co-marketing programs. Our direct marketing activities include television, print, and web-based advertising, as well as press relations, consumer and trade events, and industry and consumer communications. We market to consumer and business audiences, and focus on building awareness and generating demand for increased performance, power efficiency, and new capabilities.

Purchases by customers often allow them to participate in cooperative advertising and marketing programs such as the Intel Inside® Program. This program broadens the reach of our brands beyond the scope of our own direct advertising. Through the Intel Inside Program, certain customers are licensed to place Intel logos on computers containing our microprocessors and processor technologies, and to use our brands in marketing activities. The program includes a market development component that accrues funds based on purchases and partially reimburses the OEMs for marketing activities for products featuring Intel brands, subject to the OEMs meeting defined criteria. These marketing activities primarily include television, print, and an increased focus on web-based marketing. We have also entered into joint marketing arrangements with certain customers.

Competition

The semiconductor industry is dynamic, characterized by rapid advances in technology and frequent product introductions. As unit volumes of a product grow, production experience is accumulated and costs typically decrease, further competition develops, and prices decline. The life cycle of our products is very short, sometimes less than a year. These short product life cycles and other factors lead to frequent negotiations with our OEM customers, which typically are large, sophisticated buyers who are also operating in very competitive environments. Our ability to compete depends on our ability to navigate this environment, by improving our products and processes faster than our competitors, anticipating changing customer requirements, developing and launching new products and platforms, pricing our products competitively, and reducing average unit costs. See "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of this Form 10-K.

Our products compete primarily based on performance, features, price, quality, reliability, brand recognition, and availability. We are focused on offering innovative products and worldwide support for our customers at competitive prices, including providing improved energy-efficient performance, enhanced security, manageability, and integrated solutions. We believe that our platform strategy provides us with a competitive advantage. We offer platforms that incorporate various components designed and configured to work together to provide an optimized user computing solution compared to components that are used separately.

We believe that our network of manufacturing facilities and assembly and test facilities gives us a competitive advantage. This network enables us to have more direct control over our processes, quality control, product cost, volume, timing of production, and other factors. These facilities require significant up-front capital spending and therefore make it difficult for us to reduce our costs in the short-term. Many of our competitors do not own such facilities because they may not be able to afford to do so or because their business models involve the use of third-party foundries and assembly and test subcontractors for manufacturing and assembly and test. The third-party foundries and subcontractors may also offer intellectual property, design services, and other goods and services to our competitors. These "fabless semiconductor companies" include Broadcom Corporation, NVIDIA Corporation, QUALCOMM Incorporated, and VIA Technologies, Inc. (VIA). Some of our competitors own portions of such facilities through investment or joint-venture arrangements with other companies.

We plan to continue to cultivate new businesses and work with the computing and communications industries through standards bodies, trade associations, OEMs, ODMs, and independent software and operating system vendors to help align the industry to offer products that take advantage of the latest market trends and usage models. We frequently participate in industry initiatives designed to discuss and agree upon technical specifications and other aspects of technologies that could be adopted as standards by standards-setting organizations. Our competitors may also participate in the same initiatives and specification development. Our participation does not ensure that any standards or specifications adopted by these organizations will be consistent with our product planning.

Microprocessors

We continue to be largely dependent on the success of our microprocessor business. Our ability to compete depends on our ability to deliver new microprocessor products with increased performance capabilities and improved energy-efficient performance at competitive prices. Some of our microprocessor competitors, such as Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. (AMD), market software-compatible products that compete with our processors. We also face competition from companies offering rival architecture designs, such as Cell Broadband Engine Architecture developed jointly by International Business Machines Corporation (IBM), Sony Corporation, and Toshiba Corporation; Power Architecture* offered by IBM; ARM* architecture developed by ARM Limited; and Scalable Processor Architecture (SPARC*) offered by Sun Microsystems, Inc. (a subsidiary of Oracle Corporation). In addition, NVIDIA is seeking to position its graphics processors to compete with microprocessors, by shifting some of a microprocessor's workload to its graphics processor.

While AMD has been our primary competitor in the market segments for microprocessors used in notebooks, desktops, and servers, QUALCOMM and other companies using ARM-based designs are our primary competitors in the growing market segment for microprocessors used in handhelds, including smartphones and MIDs. Our ability to compete with QUALCOMM and other competitors in this market segment depends on our ability to design and produce high-performance, energy-efficient microprocessors at competitive prices. It also requires us to develop a software ecosystem that appeals to end users and software developers. We have taken a number of steps to build this software ecosystem, including developing the Moblin™-based operating system and subsequently combining it with Nokia Corporation's Maemo* software platform to create MeeGo*, a Linux-based software platform that will run on multiple hardware platforms; acquiring Wind River Systems, Inc.; and creating the Intel® Atom™ Developer Program. In addition, in 2009 we entered into product development collaborations with LG Electronics, Inc. and Nokia.

The following is a list of our main microprocessor competitors by market segment:

- Notebook: AMD and VIA
- Netbook: AMD, NVIDIA, QUALCOMM, and VIA
- Desktop: AMD and VIA
- Server/Workstation: AMD, IBM, and Sun Microsystems
- Embedded: AMD, Freescale Semiconductor, Inc., and Texas Instruments Incorporated
- Handheld: QUALCOMM

Chipsets

Our chipsets compete with chipsets produced by companies such as AMD (including chipsets marketed under the ATI Technologies, Inc. brand), Broadcom, NVIDIA, Silicon Integrated Systems Corporation, and VIA. We also compete with companies offering graphics components and other special-purpose products used in the notebook, netbook, desktop, and server market segments. One aspect of our business model is to incorporate improved performance and advanced properties into our microprocessors and chipsets, for which demand may increasingly be affected by competition from companies whose business models are based on dedicated chipsets and other components, such as graphics controllers.

Flash Memory

Our NAND flash memory products currently compete with NAND products primarily manufactured by Hynix Semiconductor Inc., Micron, Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., SanDisk Corporation, and Toshiba.

Connectivity

We offer products designed for wireless and wired connectivity; the communications infrastructure, including network processors; and networked storage. Our WiFi and WiMAX products currently compete with products manufactured by Atheros Communications, Inc., Broadcom, QUALCOMM, and other smaller companies.

Competition Lawsuits and Government Matters

We are currently a party to a variety of lawsuits and government matters involving our competitive practices. See "Note 28: Contingencies" in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

Acquisitions and Strategic Investments

During 2009, we completed the acquisition of Wind River Systems, Inc., a vendor of software for embedded devices. The objective of the acquisition of Wind River Systems was to enable the introduction of products for the embedded and handheld market segments, resulting in benefits for our existing operations. See "Note 15: Acquisitions" in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

Intellectual Property and Licensing

Intellectual property rights that apply to our various products and services include patents, copyrights, trade secrets, trademarks, and maskwork rights. We maintain a program to protect our investment in technology by attempting to ensure respect for our intellectual property rights. The extent of the legal protection given to different types of intellectual property rights varies under different countries' legal systems. We intend to license our intellectual property rights where we can obtain adequate consideration. See "Competition" earlier in this section, "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A, and "Note 28: Contingencies" in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

We have filed and obtained a number of patents in the U.S. and other countries. While our patents are an important element of our success, our business as a whole is not significantly dependent on any one patent. We and other companies in the computing, telecommunications, and related high-technology fields typically apply for and receive, in the aggregate, tens of thousands of overlapping patents annually in the U.S. and other countries. We believe that the duration of the applicable patents that we are granted is adequate relative to the expected lives of our products. Because of the fast pace of innovation and product development, our products are often obsolete before the patents related to them expire, and sometimes are obsolete before the patents related to them are even granted. As we expand our product offerings into new industries, we also seek to extend our patent development efforts to patent such product offerings. Established competitors in existing and new industries, as well as companies that purchase and enforce patents and other intellectual property, may already have patents covering similar products. There is no assurance that we will be able to obtain patents covering our own products, or that we will be able to obtain licenses from such companies on favorable terms or at all.

The majority of the software that we distribute, including software embedded in our component- and system-level products, is entitled to copyright protection. To distinguish Intel products from our competitors' products, we have obtained certain trademarks and trade names for our products, and we maintain cooperative advertising programs with certain customers to promote our brands and to identify products containing genuine Intel components. We also protect certain details about our processes, products, and strategies as trade secrets, keeping confidential the information that we believe provides us with a competitive advantage. We have ongoing programs designed to maintain the confidentiality of such information.

Compliance with Environmental, Health, and Safety Regulations

Our compliance efforts focus on monitoring regulatory and resource trends and setting company-wide performance targets for key resources and emissions. These targets address several parameters, including product design; chemical, energy, and water use; climate change; waste recycling; and emissions.

EXHIBITS F-H
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